

THE WORLD

American condemnation for Reagan's policies

New York. A joint poll run by "The Washington Post" and the ABC television network shows that 49 per cent of Americans do not approve of Reagan's foreign policies in general, and 48 per cent are against his stand on nuclear arms control and his Central American policies.

The White House's foreign and domestic policies have been sharply condemned by former US Vice President Walter F. Mondale who is now campaigning as Democratic Party representative for nomination at next year presidential elections. During his tour of the Western states, Mondale expressed his disagreement with the administration on nuclear arms control and declared his support for the proposal that the United States and the Soviet Union should freeze their nuclear arsenals. On President Reagan's domestic policies, he

declared that the present administration has demonstrated its complete indifference to the needs of the American people.

The policies pursued by President Reagan in Central America are radically wrong and could lead to disastrous consequences. Such is the conclusion reached by Democratic Senator Paul E. Tsongas and Congressman J. Shadron who have returned from a tour of a number of Central American countries. The present administration needs to review its approach to the countries in the region said J. Shadron addressing journalists at Boston Airport. After my visit to El Salvador and Nicaragua, I am convinced of this. The Congressman spoke out firmly against the granting of American aid to the Salvadoran regime which, in his words, is wallowing in corruption, and living through its last days.



We vote for peace in the Middle East with both hands.
Drawing by Kostantin Rybolko

Victims of anti-popular regime in El Salvador

San José. Since the beginning of the present year more than three thousand civilians have been murdered during military operations against the patrols, carried out by butchers from the troops of the Salvadoran regime and the so-called "death squadrons". This is reported in an information bulletin distributed here by the bureau of legal assistance of the San Salvador Diocese. The bulletin stresses that of late the number of politically motivated murders and secret arrests carried out by the regime's security police has been steadily growing. This shows up as absolutely groundless and false the American administration's assurances that El Salvador is making con-

siderable improvements in its human rights record.

The bulletin emphasizes that the harsh reprisals unleashed by punitive troops against completely innocent members of the civilian population have become a constant practice. The mass murders are carried out by US-trained terrorists from troops handicapped by Washington, led by General Moraña. This is done deliberately in order to intimidate civilians whom the regime expects of sympathizing with the guerrillas. As a result of these policies, nearly 400 thousand peasants have had to abandon their homes and settle in cities, and at least 600 thousand Salvadorans have been forced to seek refuge abroad.

GUAM DOES NOT BELONG TO AMERICA

New York. The UN subcommittee on minor territories has confirmed the inalienable right to independence of the population living on the Pacific island of Guam. During the debate on the situation in Guam, which is in American possession, the subcommittee members expressed serious concern over the continued militarization of the island which has been turned into one of the Pentagon's strategic strongpoints in the Pacific. One-third of the island's territory has been taken away from the islanders and given over to the construction of American bases and military installations. Last year alone, the Pentagon spent \$71 million dollars for this purpose. It was noted that America had done nothing to improve the lives of the one hundred thousand islanders most of whom eke out a meagre existence.

The United States continues in consolidate its presence on the island and is obviously reluctant to grant it genuine independence. The subcommittee's recommendations denounce Washington's policy towards Guam and stress the urgent need to speed up the decolonization and demilitarization of the island.

Vadim KORTUNOV

INTRODUCING RONALD REAGAN—THE GREAT PROPHET-MORALIST

The nearer come the presidential elections in America the more elaborate the rhetoric spiced by candidates to the presidency, a task in which Ronald Reagan, the present incumbent, shows much zeal. Among his oratorical stock-in-trades are constant references to the moral and ethical values—and here his sense of proportion clearly fails him. His thirst for greater popularity sometimes produces the impression that he would like to cast himself in the role of no lesser a person than Christ on earth.

To illustrate, he deems it fitting to declare, on behalf of his administration, 1983 as the "Year of the Bible" even though such initiatives would seem more appropriate coming from

the Vatican rather than Washington.

Reagan's address to the National Association of Evangelicals Congress last March ahead with religious overtones although the speaker was not an American president but a prophet unprepared to spread the divine word and to interpret God's will. By appropriating to himself the exclusive right to enshrine the old and dash out judgements to entire nations, Reagan willfully describes the present state of international relations as a struggle between "good and evil", giving his blessing to mankind in the launching of a sacred war against the communists, heretics, and for a "providence makes long prayers therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation."

Wherever Reagan's pious preachings are translated into practice their real import becomes all too evident. An example of three large areas of the world—the Middle East, South Africa and Central America—are being made to suffer by the preachers of "good and justice".

The USA has manned a big naval task force off the Libyan coast; the US "rapid deployment force" is mounting the Bright Star-83 war games in Egypt and the African Horn—the punish Libya, Syria, and other Middle Eastern nations for the sole reason that they declined to bow to the USA's will.

In Central America the USA is presence directed against Nicaragua, with the Big Blue ground forces now in full swing in

DANGEROUS PLANS

London. The United States is almost ready to carry out tests on anti-satellite weapons, US officials report quoting American

The agency notes that to do now before the Pentagon is to launch a six-mete missile from an F-15 fighter at 45 altitude, this missile being designed to destroy orbital objects in space. According to a retired US Admiral Carter, a weapon has a range of about 10,000 kilometers.

The anti-satellite weapon is far from being the only dangerous project which the American military have in mind in order to militarize space. Reports recall that earlier in the year President Reagan announced plans to speed up the design of weapons for warfare in space. He spoke about the so-called anti-satellite defence system, the chief element of which consists of orbital stations carrying laser weapons.

According to the agency of Pentagon's intention to send anti-satellite weapons into orbit around the Earth has caused alarm among experts and reporters. In their opinion the implementation of this would lead to an unprecedented nuclear conflict. In this case Reuters points out that it is days ago the Soviet Union pledged not to be the first to launch any types of anti-satellite weapons into outer space.

Speaking to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, Mohamed Saleh Alhabbo, member of the National Revolutionary Council of the Front for the National Liberation of Chad, said:

"What is our position? Just the same as before. We want peace but not domination by foreign capital. We are prepared to resume negotiations with FAN (the North's armed forces) providing they exclude Hubert. He violated all the trust of the Chadian people long ago and we have tried him as a criminal in his absence. He has a lot of lives to answer for. He exterminated whole villages and families. Hubert is a coward and unreliable, he cannot hold state posts, and we will not have anything to do with him. But as far as the other leaders of the North's armed forces are concerned, I repeat, we are prepared to negotiate and believe we would reach success."

U.S. AND CHILE HOLD EXERCISES

Santiago. The US and Chilean navies are holding joint manoeuvres, Under 24, between Valparaiso and Punta Arenas in the Pacific. They are to last until September 17. According to the Chilean newspaper, "El Mercurio", the exercises are to train the interaction between naval and air forces units in solving defence problems in the Western Hemisphere".

Pretoria. The establishment of the United Democratic Front has been announced at a rally in the Black suburb of Cape Town—Mickel-Point, attended by more than ten thousand people representing some 400 trade unions, youth, athletic and religious organizations in South Africa. This protest at the rally supported Britain's colonial aspirations, directly benefiting the Latin Americans' Africa Free From Racism.

The new public organization which has more than a million members, will combat apartheid racism and injustice. It is set in the Charter. Speakers at the rally sharply condemned the racist philosophy of the Pretoria régime. In a unanimously adopted resolution, outright opposition was expressed to the policies pursued by the United States which matches Sino-British who matches close military economic and financial links with the apartheid régime.

"The New York Times" described the front as the largest anti-government organization to have been formed in South Africa over the past 25 years.

PLANS TO PROLONG OCCUPATION

(Continued from page 1)

apartments of operations for the "military forces" created together by the United States and an escalation of military and political blackmail against Syria. It is hardly surprising as is noted by the news agency that only Israel, and the United States are interested in the outcome of the Mideast peace mission.

A pertinent statement in the respect was made by the Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Adel during his talk with Mohammad Farid of the US "rapid deployment force" in mounting the Bright Star-83 war games in Egypt and the African Horn—the punish Libya, Syria, and other Middle Eastern nations for the sole reason that they declined to bow to the USA's will.

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THE WORLD

NICARAGUAN PEOPLE WILL DEFEND THEIR COUNTRY

Managua. According to Humberto Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and Defense Minister of Nicaragua, the Reagan administration is showing aggressive designs against revolutionary Nicaragua. He was addressing a press conference for Sandinista people's combat fighters who had rolled back a recent guerilla Socialist attack on the Nicaraguan settlement of San Rafael del Norte in Jinotega, due Honduras. In furtherance of the CIA's plots, the Somozas are planning to seize part of Nicaragua, set up a counter-revolutionary "government", then solicit military aid from the US and Central American reactionary regimes. The people of Nicaragua, he stressed, are resolved to give a fitting reply to imperialist aggression and defend the freedom and independence of their homeland.

CENTRAL AMERICA CALDRON

• Up to 4,000 U.S. forces - half of them combat troops will join Honduran forces for six months of maneuvers

• Construction of naval facility "under consideration" in Honduras

• U.S. Army engineers to expand two Honduran airfields to accommodate C-130 transports

• Some 120 Green Berets presently training Salvadoran troops in Honduras

• Caribbean Sea

• Naval battle groups to conduct exercises off Pacific and Caribbean coasts

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**Round
the Soviet
Union**

LAKE LADOGA — YNE NEYA RIVER — AND THE EASTERN PART OF THE GULF OF FINLAND [BALTIC SEA] SYSTEM HAS BEEN TURNED INTO A MAMMOTH RESEARCH LABORATORY, with a whale flotilla of ships, flying labs, and coastal observation posts involved in a grandioses hydrological expedition which has just got underway in the area, necessitated by the construction of a shield to protect Leningrad from flooding. The expedition will collect data to forecast the hydrological regime of the waterways in the north-west of the country.

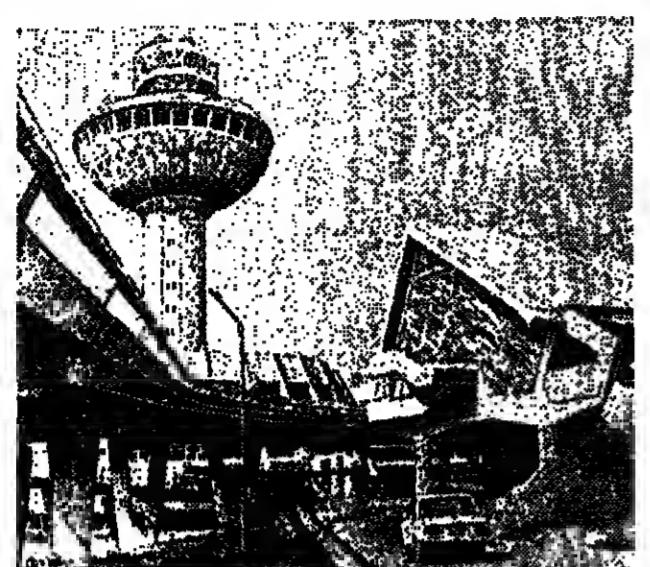
A COLOURFUL FEY MARKING THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE GEORGIEVSK TREATY WHICH BROUGHT TOGETHER FOREVER TWO FRATERNAL PEOPLES—THE RUSSIANS AND THE GEORGIANS, WAS RECENTLY HELD IN THE MOUNTAINOUS KAZBEKI DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, A SOVIET TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC. It was at this point that 200 years ago the distinguished public figure Gabriel Kazbegi opened Osargi's northern gates to his great friend the other side of the mountains, the Military Georgian Highway acting now since as a path of friendship between the two nations.

A HUGE SPORTS COMPLEX HAS BEEN OPENED IN ALYTUS, A CITY WITH A 60,000-STRONG POPULATION, IN THE SOVIET BALTIC REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA. It boasts several gyms dedicated to various sports and two swimming pools. A smaller one is for kindergartens, those employed at local enterprises attend the many sports groups there.

Diesel locomotives for Siberia

A new 12,000 horse-power diesel locomotive travelling at speeds of 120 km per hour and specially designed for work on Siberian railways has left the Voroshilovgrad Engine Plant, lo

AN AIRPORT TO BEAT THEM ALL



Floor is for meeting passengers, while the first floor has a departure lounge. It has been designed so that passengers cover only a short distance between city transport and the terminal.

But the Yerevan complex also has an unusual architectural image. The building is emporadour — the enclosed sloping walls of the outer ring, the circular courtyard evoking space associations and the translucent silhouette of the tower.

Yerevan airport answers the inevitable question of national tradition faced by architecture today.

Though at first glance the building is not typically Armenian in style, it nevertheless



The new airport in Yerevan (the capital of the Transcaucasian Republic of Armenia) has become one of the few projects to be awarded the highest prize for architecture—the medal and diploma of the Soviet Architects Union at the USSR review for the best project of the year. The project now has entered the contest for the USSR State Prize.

The rapid development of civil aviation has led to the appearance of new airports capable of handling present-day passenger and cargo loads, as well as those of tomorrow. Some airports have interesting and modern architectural features. They include the Pulkovo airport (Leningrad), USSR State Prize Winner in 1974; Sheremetyevo airport (Moscow) and airport in Tbilisi (the capital of Soviet Georgia). Our Yerevan airport does not lack any of those,

What's new about it? Firstly, the complex has been built in a radial-circular design. The ground

departure area lies on the outer circle which is open to locomotives arriving across it on a lower level, walk through glass corridors under a round courtyard. Finally arriving in the circular central building. The ground

hour. It easily negotiates long runs.

Locomotives from the Voroshilovgrad Plant have won grand gold medals at a number of international exhibitions. They are in use on the railways of eight socialist countries and in a number of developing states.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

BARREN STEPPE LAND TRANSFORMED

STROITELNAYA GAZETA writes about what the development of the Golodnaya Steppe [the Hunger Steppe] in Uzbekistan [Central Asia] has brought to the republic's economy.

Since reclamation of the Hunger Steppe started some 150,000 hectares of irrigated land have been put under the plough within the Syrdarya Region alone, and 30 state farms built, the newspaper points out.

The new farms in the Hunger Steppe are producing high stable yields. Millions of tonnes of raw cotton have already been sold to the state. Significantly, export cotton farms, there are now farms in the region specializing in a variety of areas, in the production of grain, potatoes, one bee-keeping, for instance.

The irrigation of land in the region is accelerating agricultural production in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. An indication of this is the creation of the Syrdarya Region on the basis of newly developed lands. The development of the Hunger Steppe called for the establishment of another large administrative division, within the Uzbek SSR—the Dzhizak Region which was set up in 1977. Today the Hunger Steppe, formerly barren land, is inhabited by many thousands of people. Sociological surveys show that over 70 per cent of newcomers to the area have decided to settle permanently at the virgin land state-run farms in the Hunger Steppe.

OPEN-AIR LABORATORY

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA reports on an unusual open-air laboratory set up by scientists of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in the tool-

ills of the Altai Mountains. Here experiments will be carried out on the breeding of totally new animals.

This experimental lab represents the embodiment of the geneticists' dream of creating a special reserve where aboriginal species of domesticated animals faced with extinction such as the Yakut yak, the Altai and the Yakut horse and the mountain sheep, could be gathered together. In the language of scientists this is known as creating a "bank" of aboriginal genes. In which a golden reserve of stray healthy genes of domesticated animals can be kept. The "bank" will include the genes of the ostrich and other wild animals which have never been in domestic use. The geneticists' main concern, the newspaper continues, is to produce maximally sturdy living organisms, combining the capacity, tenacity and mobility of wildlife with the high productivity of domestic animals.

TEXTBOOKS FOR SIX-YEAR-OLDS

On the eve of the new school year, Zvezdina, the Latvian publishers, have produced a textbook for children in the "zero" forms and preparatory groups at kindergartens. It is called, "A Little ABC Book," writes PRAVDA. The same publishers have also produced similar manuals for tiny tots on mathematics, "Native Speech," and on the Latvian and Russian languages.

The new textbooks have been prepared by staff of a research pedagogical institute. Methodological manuals for use by teachers and parents have also been compiled by the same team who were guided in their work by the experience gained during an experiment in the primary education of six-year-olds. Most of the children in this country go to school for the first time at the age of seven. The newspaper notes that more than eighteen thousand boys and girls have

Pieces to visit

Pushkin museum in a Moldavian village



The Malli House.

The first 500 kilometres of pipes have been welded out. 3,120 kilometres route of the Urengoi-Center gas pipeline will be the 11th transcontinental gas pipeline. In this case connecting Siberia and the Centre, to be built since the planning of the current five-year plan period (1981-85).

Along its entire route the gas pipeline will run past the Siberia-Western European gas pipeline. That is why builders of the export pipeline will not have to build houses or transport machinery and equipment to the construction site. Under the plan, the fifth gas pipeline will be put into operation at the end of 1984. However, all the buildings are that the builders will complete it at the beginning next year.

The total length of all pipelines from Siberia to the centre of the country, planned for this current five-year period, exceeds 20,000 kilometres. The length of the old system of gas pipelines of the USSR exceeds today 16,000 kilometres.

Canal beneath the steppe

The second phase of the Dniester-Dniester Canal is to be built beneath the Black Sea steppeland.

One of the "strands" of the subterranean "river", 132.5 metres long, will be constructed of steel pipes more than two metres in diameter. The more spacious made of reinforced concrete pipes of the same diameter will be built parallel to this strand bringing the Dniester water to the Donbas via the Cherkasy canal held in the Cherkasy basin.

Once the pipe is in place, the soil will be re-cultivated and made suitable for agricultural use. It is estimated that the underground canal will use thousands of hectares of black soil land, which otherwise would have been lost to agriculture.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

VLADIMIR VINOKUR

If a morning a neighbour hears a cat meowing outside her door, she will most probably be convinced that it was no "waking up" before a concert, says well-known parodist Vladimir Vinokur.

He has only to appear on the stage for audiences smile and when his performance is drawing to its end, laughter and ovations resound in the hall for a long time. Friendless parades on well-known performers are followed by artificial ones ridiculing run-of-the-mill artists.

"It is considered that variety is a light genre," says Vinokur. "Often people become varyingly actors quite by chance and they have a rather faint idea about what is good and what is bad... But in reality variety is a serious art form and its popularity is yet further proof of the need to make a stricter selection of repertoire and of performers. I have a one-man show 'Appeal Alum' of parodies in different genres. I parody a compremer and limited master of ceremonies, a poor poet, singer and conjurer, and a performer of clowns... There are lots of characters and when these backs replace each other before the audience, they arouse loud laughter."

Vladimir Vinokur is a professional singer. Having graduated from the State Institute of Theatre Art he worked for two years at the Moscow Opera Theatre. During the theatre's guest performances in the Far East he met quite by chance the Belarus Theatre's accompanist M. Bunk. Having heard how Vinokur sings, imitating the well-known Estonian singer Georg Ots, Bunk advised him to take up parody.

For his first public performances he prepared parodies on the "stars" of Soviet theatre — Vy-



astay, Silchenko, Magomayev, Papeyev, and Kharazanov. He also sang with a woman's voice imitating Alla Pugachova, Nani Begedze, and others...

"Imitating popular singers and actors I try," Vinokur says. "To give the audience pleasure, as any new encounter with skilled actors is always pleasant."

BASED ON A LEGEND

The V/O Sovfilmt, the Uzbekfilm Studios and the Engofilm company have signed an agreement to Tashkent on the joint production of a Soviet-Uzbek film version of "The Legend of Love".

"The medieval caravan complete with khudjras—rooms for merchants and premises for horses and camels—now taking shape in the yard of the Uzbekfilm Studios. This pavilion will be used for many scenes in the film. After all, its main

character is the merchant Ismail. One day he sees an Indian juggling with the portrait of a girl art. She was as beautiful that the young man immediately fell in love with her. He left his native Bukhara to search for his sweetheart in that distant land. "We deliberately chose this medieval legend as the basis for this joint production because it is very popular in India, especially in the Punjab and Kashmir," said Uzbek director Latif Fazlyev. "In Uzbekistan this

SOVIET FILMS IN MONTREAL

Works by four Moscow artists are on show at an exhibition, "Peacings and Drawings", which has opened at the Exhibitions Hall of the RSFSR Artists Union at 7/9 Begovaya Street.

Oiga Yanovskaya's drawings are dedicated to the architectural monuments of Moscow and the Baltic republics, in places associated with Bulgakov to Kiev, and to the Solovetskiy Islands. Ksenia Kravchuk is exhibiting water-colour portraits of artists, musicians and actors. And Boris Shallow — gauze paintings on modern subjects and portraits of Blok, Maykovsky, and Trifayeva. Irina Shlesinger's works depict contemporaries who are engrossed in their professions.

UNIQUE FRESCOES RESTORED AT PSKOV

Paintmaking restoration work has been completed on the eight-century-old frescoes in the Spaso-Preobrazhensky Cathedral, of the Mirozhsky Monastery, in the city of Pskov. The Mirozhsky frescoes are unique in that all the murals are in the cathedral, rather than separate fragments as is usually the case. They have come down to us. The frescoes cover the entire interior of the cathedral, the oldest buildings in Pskov. That is why UNESCO lists it among the unique cultural monuments of the world.

Restoration work in Pskov has been in progress for over twelve years and, as a result, more than fifty historical monuments have been saved



Ksenia Kravchuk. "Zhanna".



Oiga Yanovskaya. "The Yaroslav Gates".

LENINGRAD BALLET ON TOUR

The Choreographic Ministries Company of Leningrad, which is in tour Greece, Syria and Jordan, has included an anti-war ballet, "Uroshchina", in its repertoire.

Rousing welcome for dancers

For four nights running in a packed theatre at the foot of the Acropolis the audience cheered themselves hoarse, cheering M. Pisarevskaya, the Bolshoi Theatre soloist Yu. Vladimirov, V. Barykin, N. Yeliseyev and their colleagues from the Soviet Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR, appearing on stage. The Soviet dancers came to Greece to give great performances as part of the annual Athens arts festival.

They brought a wide-ranging programme with them, including the second act of A. Adam's ballet "Giselle", a one-act version of R. Shchedrin's ballet "Anna Karenina", and a large concert number made up of classical and modern works, which was given a rousing reception.

The performances are a big event in the cultural life of the Greek capital and the local press has high praise for the mastery of the Soviet artists. Tickets were sold out long before the festival opened. Those who failed to get in to the theatre, scaling 6,000, were able to watch a live international television cast of the last night.

TV GLIMPSES OF THE CAPITAL

The Ekran TV Studios have started to film a series on Moscow.

The first episodes of the serial "A Trip Round Moscow", have already been shown by Central TV. The serial highlights Moscow's various corners. The TV trip began with "By the Ancient Kremlin Walls". Then viewers had a look around Gorky Street, Arbat, Neglinny Street.

Photo by Georgi Svet

WHAT'S ON!

August 23-26

THEATRES

Soviet Army Central Theatre (2 Kommuna Sq., Matv Stego): 24 — Gordin, "Comics Fantasy"; 25 — Andreyev, "Those Who Are Slept in the Face"; 26 — Gledkov, "Long Ago"; Small Stego; 24 — Tomeshev Williams, "Orpheus Descending"; 26 — Gorky, "Vasse Zheleznova".

Moscow Miniatures Theatre (the Hermitage Gardens, 3 Kremly Ryad St); 23 — "Triptych Two", 24 — "Man and Woman"; 25 — "Harald Chermal Shards" or the School of Clowns".

CIRCUS

Siles Circus on Lenin Hills (7 Varnadsky Prospekt), "Carnival of Peace". A fairytale show in two parts by leading circus artists.

FILMS

The Elite (No. 2 palls, Mod Film Studio).

BUSINESS

SOVIET INDUSTRIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

On cooperation with the Soviet Union has and will continue to play an important role in the successful operation of such industrial giants as the heavy engineering factory in Ranchi, the heavy duty electric engineering factory in Hardwar, the mining equipment factory in Durgapur, and an

In the fourteen years we were set up, we built many countries of Europe, Africa, and Latin America, everywhere we exist tremendous interest in our products, says a Soviet spokesman. In our correspondents in Delhi, he said that the Soviet Union had helped India to build a number of major projects in a number of industries—metallurgy, coal and oil extraction, engineering, and medicine. Our Soviet friends have helped us train school and engineering staff, develop telecommunications and management. The latter includes building an underground railway in Calcutta.

Mr. T. S. particularly noted the successful development of

the Athens arts festival.

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АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet Airlines

Interlighter's global dimension

Five years ago, river shipping companies of four Danubian states — the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia set up the Interlighter shipping company, whose ship service on the Danube — India-Pakistan and the Danube-Makong lines with overall length of 2,878 miles along the rivers and 7,537 miles across the seas.

Today, LASH (lighter aboard ship) vessels used throughout the world are of three types, says Vladimir Ushakov, Interlighter's general director. The Soviet ships, "Julius Pfeil" and "Samuel" of the "Sea Bee" type are the most advanced ships both technically and technologically. These nearly 38-thousand-tonne ships can take in 28 lighters at a time each.

In its five years in operation, Interlighter has proved that it can deliver cargoes on schedule, in the shortest possible time, and over large distances, offering very favourable terms. Its advantages lie in that it dispenses with the need for transhipment from seagoing to river-going ships. Loading and

unloading a lighter ship takes fifteen hours, which is a record short time in the shipping practice.

Interlighter's services are available not only to the countries which have instituted it, says Vladimir Ushakov. We have concluded contracts with more than fifty organizations and firms in Austria, West Germany, Yugoslavia, France, Switzerland, India, Vietnam, Korea, Malaysia and other countries.

Over the first three years at Czechoslovakia's present five-year plan period of 1981-1985 the volume of trade between that country and the USSR will make up nearly 30,000 million tonnes. The Soviet Union accounts for nearly 40 per cent of all the Czechoslovak exports. This country supplies Czechoslovakia with such essential goods as oil, gas, tractors, as well as machine tools, cars, household and many other items. From Czechoslovakia this country buys electric locomotives, trams, metal-cutting tools, jetties, footwear, clothes, foodstuffs, and consumer items. The Soviet organizations are helping many Czechoslovak enterprises to work smoothly and to modernize and expand their production.

Soviet social, political, and scientific and technological cooperation and specialization between the two countries gradually expand. Soviet specialists are taking part in designing and building Czechoslovak nuclear power stations, the Metro in Prague, and other major enterprises.

Chemical engineering is a major sphere of Soviet and Hungarian specialization and industrial cooperation. Reciprocal deliveries of chemical products are increasing all the time. In the last 10 years the volume of these deliveries between the Soviet Soyuzchimexport and the Hungarian factory Chemolimpex has tripled and now stands at two hundred million tonnes. This year the Soviet Union has been supplying Hungary with products for manufacturing chemicals to protect crops, for producing fertilizers and artificial resin. In return Hungary has been supplying the USSR with various preparations for pest control in agriculture.